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09/944,165	09/04/2001	Miika Silfverberg	004770.00018	9859

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EXAMINER	
SHAPIRO, LEONID	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/944,165	Applicant(s) SILFVERBERG ET AL.	
	Examiner Leonid Shapiro	Art Unit 2673	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *04 February 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,3-8,10,12-17,19 and 21-27* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,3-8,10,12-17,19,21 and 22-27* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Claim *Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1, 3-8, 10, 12-17, 19 and 21-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kung et al. (US Patent No. 6,570,583 B1) in view of Lu (Pub. No.: US 2002/0140680).

As to claim 1, Kung et al. teaches a hand held device, comprising a housing (See Figs. 3,11, items 30,50, in description See Col. 5, Lines 8-90; a display screen on the front of the device (See Figs. 8,11, items 50-51, 54, in description See Col. 4, Lines 30-35); a first input control, wherein the first user input control detects direction of first user input (See Fig, 8, item 69, in description See Col. 4, Lines 50-54); and a second user input control, wherein the second user input control detects a direction of second user input (See Fig, 8, item 68, in description See Col. 4, Lines 40-47); wherein, when user input is received through the first user input control, content on the display screen is panned in direction responsive to the detected direction of the first received user input (See Fig. 8,10, items 54,69, in description See Col. 4, Lines 55-67), and wherein , when user input is received through the second user input control, content on the display screen is zoomed in or out responsive to the detected direction of the second received user input (See Fig, 8,10-12, items 50-54,68, in description See Col. 4, Lines 40-54 and Col. 5, Lines 1-17).

Kung et al. does not show first and second input controls are located on a back of the device.

Lu teaches the handheld electronic device with touch pad located on a back of the device (See Figs. 1-3, items 12, 18, page 2, paragraphs 0021-0022).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement user input control on a back of the device as shown by Lu in the Kung et al. apparatus in order to easily and quickly input messages and information (See page 1, paragraph 0001 in the Lu reference).

As to claim 10, Kung et al. teaches a method for manipulating content displayed on a display screen of a hand held device and wherein the display screen is located on the front of the device (See Figs. 3,11, items 30,50, in description See Col. 5, Lines 8-90; a display screen (See Figs. 8,11, items 50-51, 54, in description See Col. 4, Lines 30-35), comprising the steps of: when user input is received through the first user input control capable of detecting a direction of user input, panning content on a display screen in a direction responsive to the detected direction of the first user input (See Fig. 8,10, items 54,69, in description See Col. 4, Lines 55-67), and when user input is received through the second user input control capable of detecting a direction of user input, content on the display screen is zoomed in or out responsive to the detected direction of the second user input (See Fig, 8,10-12, items 50-54,68, in description See Col. 4, Lines 40-54 and Col. 5, Lines 1-17), wherein first and second user input controls are located on the device (See Fig. 8, items 68-69, in description See Col. 4, Lines 40-42).

Kung et al. does not show first and second input controls are located on a back of the device.

Lu teaches the handheld electronic device with touch pad located on a back of the device (See Figs. 1-3, items 12, 18, page 2, paragraphs 0021-0022).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement user input control on a back of the device as shown by Lu in the Kung et al. apparatus in order to easily and quickly input messages and information (See page 1, paragraph 0001 in the Lu reference).

As to claims 3-7, 12-16 Kung et al. teaches controls comprising a touch pad, a trackball, a roller wheel, a joystick and a keypad button (See Fig. 8, items 64, 68-69, in description See Col. 4, Lines 40-54).

As to claims 8,17, 24, 26, Kung et al. does not show the first and second controls are each located in position that, when a user is holding the device with both hands on either side of the display screen, enables the user to manipulate one control with the user's right hand and one control with the user's left hand.

Lu teaches the handheld electronic device with touch pad located on a back of the device (See Figs. 1-3, items 12, 18, page 2, paragraphs 0021-0022).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement user input control on a back of the device when a user is holding the device with both hands on either side of the display screen, enables the user to manipulate one control with the user's right hand and one control with the user's left hand as shown by Lu in the Kung et al. apparatus in order to easily and quickly input messages and information (See page 1, paragraph 0001 in the Lu reference).

As to claim 19, Kung et al. teaches a hand held device, comprising a housing (See Figs. 3,11, items 30,50, in description See Col. 5, Lines 8-90; a display screen on a front side of the housing (See Figs. 8,11, items 50-51, 54, in description See Col. 4, Lines 30-35); a first input control on the housing (See Fig, 8, item 69, in description See Col. 4, Lines 50-54): and a second user input control on the housing (See Fig, 8, item 68, in description See Col. 4, Lines 40-47); wherein, when user input is received through the first user input control, content on the display screen is panned in direction responsive to the detected direction of the first received user input (See Fig. 8,10, items 54,69, in description See Col. 4, Lines 55-67), and wherein , when user input is received through the second user input control, content on the display screen is zoomed in or out responsive to the detected direction of the second received user input (See Fig, 8,10-12, items 50-54,68, in description See Col. 4, Lines 40-54 and Col. 5, Lines 1-17).

Kung et al. does not show first and second input controls are located on a back of the device.

Lu teaches the handheld electronic device with touch pad located on a back of the device (See Figs. 1-3, items 12, 18, page 2, paragraphs 0021-0022).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement user input control on a back of the device as shown by Lu in the Kung et al. apparatus in order to easily and quickly input messages and information (See page 1, paragraph 0001 in the Lu reference).

As to claim 21, Kung et al., teaches horizontal panning is in the same direction as the received horizontal component of the first received user input, and wherein vertical panning is in a same direction as received vertical component of the first received user input, thereby allowing

the user to interact with the display as if user is moving a displayed document with the user finger (See Figs. 8-9, item 69, in description See Col. 4, Lines 48-54).

As to claim 22, Kung et al. teaches a hand held device, comprising a housing (See Figs. 3,11, items 30,50, in description See Col. 5, Lines 8-90; a display screen on a front side of the housing (See Figs. 8,11, items 50-51, 54, in description See Col. 4, Lines 30-35); a first input control on the housing (See Fig, 8, item 69, in description See Col. 4, Lines 50-54): and a second user input control on the housing (See Fig, 8, item 68, in description See Col. 4, Lines 40-47); wherein, when user input is received through the first user input control, content on the display screen is panned in direction responsive to the detected direction of the first received user input (See Fig. 8,10, items 54,69, in description See Col. 4, Lines 55-67), and wherein , when user input is received through the second user input control, content on the display screen is zoomed in or out responsive to the detected direction of the second received user input (See Fig, 8,10-12, items 50-54,68, in description See Col. 4, Lines 40-54 and Col. 5, Lines 1-17).

Kung et al. does not show and the first and second user input controls are located on a back of the device in such a position that when a user is holding the device with both hands on either side of the display screen, thumbs to front and four fingers to back, the user can manipulate the first input device with one or more of the four fingers of a first hand of the user.

Lu teaches the handheld electronic device with touch pad located on a back of the device (See Figs. 1-3, items 12, 18, page 2, paragraphs 0021-0022).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement user input control on a back of the device with user holding the device with both hands on either side of the display screen, thumbs to front and four fingers to back, the user can

manipulate the first input device with one or more of the four fingers of a first hand of the user as shown by Lu in the Kung et al. apparatus in order to easily and quickly input messages and information (See page 1, paragraph 0001 in the Lu reference).

As to claim 23, Kung et al. teaches a hand held device, comprising a housing (See Figs. 3,11, items 30,50, in description See Col. 5, Lines 8-90; a display screen on a first side of the device (See Figs. 8,11, items 50-51, 54, in description See Col. 4, Lines 30-35); a first input control, wherein the first user input control detects direction of first user input (See Fig, 8, item 69, in description See Col. 4, Lines 50-54); and a second user input control, wherein the second user input control detects a direction of second user input (See Fig, 8, item 68, in description See Col. 4, Lines 40-47); wherein, when user input is received through the first user input control, content on the display screen is panned in direction responsive to the detected direction of the first received user input (See Fig. 8,10, items 54,69, in description See Col. 4, Lines 55-67), and wherein , when user input is received through the second user input control, content on the display screen is zoomed in or out responsive to the detected direction of the second received user input (See Fig, 8,10-12, items 50-54,68, in description See Col. 4, Lines 40-54 and Col. 5, Lines 1-17).

Kung et al. does not show first and second input controls are located on an opposite side of the device behind the display screen.

Lu teaches the handheld electronic device with first and second input controls are located on an opposite side of the device behind the display screen (See Figs. 1-3, items 12, 18, page 2, paragraphs 0021-0022).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement user input control on a back of the device as shown by Lu in the Kung et al. apparatus in order to easily and quickly input messages and information (See page 1, paragraph 0001 in the Lu reference).

As to claim 25, Kung et al. teaches a method for manipulating content displayed on a display screen of a hand held device and wherein the display screen is located on the front of the device (See Figs. 3,11, items 30,50, in description See Col. 5, Lines 8-90; a display screen (See Figs. 8,11, items 50-51, 54, in description See Col. 4, Lines 30-35), comprising the steps of: when user input is received through the first user input control capable of detecting a direction of user input, panning content on a display screen in a direction responsive to the detected direction of the first user input (See Fig. 8,10, items 54,69, in description See Col. 4, Lines 55-67), and when user input is received through the second user input control capable of detecting a direction of user input, content on the display screen is zoomed in or out responsive to the detected direction of the second user input (See Fig, 8,10-12, items 50-54,68, in description See Col. 4, Lines 40-54 and Col. 5, Lines 1-17), wherein first and second user input controls are located on the device (See Fig. 8, items 68-69, in description See Col. 4, Lines 40-42).

Kung et al. does not show first and second user input controls are located on an opposite side of the device behind the display screen.

Lu teaches the handheld electronic device with first and second user input controls are located on an opposite side of the device behind the display screen (See Figs. 1-3, items 12, 18, page 2, paragraphs 0021-0022).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement user input control on a back of the device as shown by Lu in the Kung et al. apparatus in order to easily and quickly input messages and information (See page 1, paragraph 0001 in the Lu reference).

As to claim 27, Kung et al. teaches a hand held device, comprising a housing (See Figs. 3,11, items 30,50, in description See Col. 5, Lines 8-90; a display screen on a front side of the housing (See Figs. 8,11, items 50-51, 54, in description See Col. 4, Lines 30-35); a first input control on the housing (See Fig, 8, item 69, in description See Col. 4, Lines 50-54): and a second user input control on the housing (See Fig, 8, item 68, in description See Col. 4, Lines 40-47); wherein, when user input is received through the first user input control, content on the display screen is panned in direction responsive to the detected direction of the first received user input (See Fig. 8,10, items 54,69, in description See Col. 4, Lines 55-67), and wherein , when user input is received through the second user input control, content on the display screen is zoomed in or out responsive to the detected direction of the second received user input (See Fig, 8,10-12, items 50-54,68, in description See Col. 4, Lines 40-54 and Col. 5, Lines 1-17).

Kung et al. does not show the first and second touch pad are attached to a back side of the housing directly behind the display screen in such a position that when a user is holding the device with both hands on either side of the display screen enables the user to manipulate one touch pad with the user's right hand and one touch pad with user's left hand.

Lu teaches the handheld electronic device with first and second touch pad are attached to a back side of the housing directly behind the display screen in such a position that when a user is holding the device with both hands on either side of the display screen enables the user to

manipulate one touch pad with the user's right hand and one touch pad with user's left hand (See Figs. 1-3, items 12, 18, page 2, paragraphs 0021-0022).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement user input control on a back of the device with user holding the device with both hands on either side of the display screen as shown by Lu in the Kung et al. apparatus in order to easily and quickly input messages and information (See page 1, paragraph 0001 in the Lu reference).

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed on with respect to claims 1, 3-8, 10, 12-17, 19 and 21-22 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

3. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

The Wakahara (Pub. No.: US 2001/0023499 A1) reference discloses a touch panel on the back of LCD display.

The Bisset et al. (US Patent No. 5, 543, 588) reference discloses a touch pad driven handheld device

Telephone inquire

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Leonid Shapiro whose telephone number is 703-305-5661. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 a.m. to 5 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bipin Shalwala can be reached on 703-305-4938. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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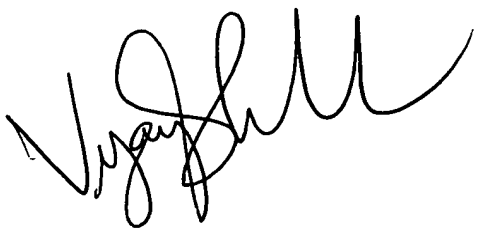

VIJAY SHANKAR
PRIMARY EXAMINER